ducing these results.

But there is another thought, it makes but little difference to the people whether they are reduced to poverty under the Democratic free trade doctrine, or bankrupted by the Populist doctrine of purchasing all the railroads in the country, or ruined by unnecessary and excessive taxation. The result is the same. Our Republican doctrine of protection and reciprocity will start up our factories and mines, and give everybody employment, but unless we can stop extravagant and corrupt legislation, the people will soon be taxed beyond endurance, and tax payers' committees will become more numerous than they are at the present time, and this is especially so here in our own state of Oregon, and we might as well have a plain understanding upon this subject. Now what is it that is the producing cause of extravagant and corrupt legislation?

I believe that railroad free passes is one of the fruitful sources of discontent among the people of the state of Oregon, and I am satisfied from observation that the free pass system is also one of the most fruitful sources of corrupt legislation in this state.

A few months ago 11 persons including myself got on the train at Salem to come to your city. One was the editor of a newspaper who had an annual pass, and he explained that it was issued to him in part consideration for his services in publishing advertisements for the railroad company, and of course that was all right. Another was one of the attorneys for the railroad company who had a pass as part of the compensation for his services, which was also all right. But there were six others, federal and state officials, who were not in the employ of the railroad company that anybody knows of, and they all had passes too and the only money which the railroad company received for carrying that crowd of eleven people from Salem to Portland, was the four cents a mile paid by each of the two of the crowd who were farmers, and myself. Just why those officials who are in some instances drawing salaries equal to two or three times as much as they could make as private citizens, were permitted to ride free, is a matter which the people of this state who are compelled to pay full fare, do not understand, and they do not like it very well either. They feel that they are paying more than their share in order that the company may be enabled to let these office holders ride free. I know that a great many very good people feel that it is all right for them to accept and use free passes while holding legislative and other offices, which is about the only time they do get to ride on a free pass. They claim free passes don't affect them, but the masses of the people do not see it that way.

I knew a member before the last legislature who boasted that he had ridden over nine thousand miles since receiving his free pass from the railroad company, and I noticed that that same member voted for about all the jobs and schemes that came into the last legislature.

Nobody has a right to denounce the Republican party as a party for the extravagant and corrupt legislation of the last session, as the Democratic club did the other day at The Dalles. The record shows that all those schemes and jobs were supported by individual members of the Democratic and Populist parties, as well as by individual members of the Republican party. Individual members of all three parties voted against them. The free passes issued to the members of the legislature, which enabled them to travel all around over the state and fix up jobs and schemes, had more to do with the bad legislation of that session than anything else, in my opinion. It may take a little nerve to refuse a free pass when offered, or to refrain from requesting one when a fellow knows that it will be granted by the railroad company if demanded. Railroad companies are common carriers, and entitled to a reasonable compensation for the services rendered, but they have no right to tax one man to pay for another mans' free rides; and in my opinion if the railroad companies would quit trying to buy up every fellow who claims to have some sort of a political "pull," with a free pass they would fare much better. Class discrimination in these matters, as well as in laws, causes discontent and dissatisfaction among the people. And why should it not? Is it not natural that it should? We all recognize the fact that one citizen is no better than another citizen so far as these railroad common carriers are concerned.

Just think of it: More than three fourths of the members of the last legislature had free passes, and yet they were all allowed under the constitution fifteen cents per mile for travelling expenses, in going to and returning from the legislature! They could have paid their fare and cleared eleven cents per mile, and the greater distance of travel the more money made.

I learn that there were so many free passes issued in 1892 that the railroad company only realized a little over two and a half cents per mile for each person traveling over the road. I also know that members of the legislature not only had passes themselves, but some of them compelled the railroad company to furnish free passes for their families and their friends as well. It would seem to be the highest ambition of some people so soon as they get elected to office, to force the railroad companies to furnish them free passes so that they can ride around over the country and have a good time. A great many people of this state are beginning to look upon the free pass fellow who rides inside of the cars in the same way that they look upon the fellow who rides underneath the cars on the brake beam; one is known in railroad parlance as a "dead-head," and the other as a "dead-beat," and both travel at the expense of the people who do pay their fares.

Along with this free pass business there is another thing which is productive of bad government, and bad legislation in this country, and that is too much centralization of political power in our great cities.

New York City dictates the politics of the state of New York; Chicago dictates the politics of the state of Illinois; San Francisco dictates the politics of the state of California; and this beautiful and magnificent city of Portland dictates the politics of the state of Oregon.

Each state has but two senators in the congress of the nation, and in many of the states a county is only entitled to one senator in the state legislature no matter how great the population; while here in Oregon we have thirty-two counties, and we have thirty members in the state senate, and Multnomah county has five of them, and wanted the legislature to give her another, making six, or one-fifth of that body, and came very near getting it too at the last session. Her delegation also wished the legislature to grant her three more members of the house, which would give her one-fifth of that body also. I believe it to be a wrong principle to allow any one county one-fifth of the legislative body of any state.

The Oregonian stated the other day in an editorial, in effect, that much of the bad legislation which had increased the burden of taxation in this state, was brought about through log-rolling in the legislature, and it might have very properly added that the free pass system, and the large Multnomah county delegation was more responsible than anything else in bringing about that log-rolling. Personally the Multnomah delegation were all good men, but too much power breeds evil anywhere.

Human nature is pretty much the same the world over. If you people here in Portland were removed into the country, and we people in the country took your places here in Portland, when we were clothed with your power, I expect we would very likely start up a political machine too, and you would then be the kickers. If the twelve apostles were upon earth I do believe it would be unsafe to entrust them with so much power.

We all know there are just as good people here in Portland as ever lived or died anywhere, and you have thousands of good citizens who are well qualified, and who would faithfully and honestly administer any office in our state, but you won't find them among the "free pass bosses," or among that other class of fellows who are "reformers," only for the money they can make out of the offices. When the people who have built this country up from a wilderness and made it what it is, and who pay the taxes to our city, county and state governments have to organize themselves and form tax payers' committees who work without compensation in watching the men who have managed to get themselves elected to office where they are drawing handsome salaries, it shows that there is something radically wrong somewhere.

Legislative bodies in any city, state or nation should be kept as nearly as possible free from all corrupting influences. I know that some men claim they are so pure that they cannot be corrupted, and that may be true, but it will never do any harm to keep evil influences at a safe distance from them too, as well as other people, especially when they are acting in the capacity of public servants.

But it is late and I must close. Now if any of you hear anybody kicking around concerning what I have said about free passes, if you are a sporting man, you can safely wager dollars to marbles, even up, that that fellow has a free pass in his pocket, without any fear of losing; and if you hear any fellow complaining about what I have said concerning the centralization of power, you can safely make a similar wager that he is loafing around some "political machine" for what money there is in that sort of business.

Let us go to work in every county of this state and nominate and elect republicans who will abolish the free pass system, and who are willing to have our representatives and senators so distributed among the several counties of the state as to prevent centralization of political power at any one place in the state; when we have accomplished this, our legislature will very soon abolish all the unnecessary and expensive commissions, repeal the obnoxious laws which are now burdening our taxpayers, and only such laws will be enacted as will be for the best interests of the people of the whole state, and extravagant and corrupt legislation will be heard of no more, and our taxpayer's committe may then be disbanded and we will all live in peace and harmony and will be happy and prosperous."

Mr. Ford's speech was well received and met with general approval and hearty applause from nearly everybody.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Prices Current by Telegraph — Local and Portland Quotations.

SALEM, January 24, 4 p. m.—Office DAILY CAPITAL JOURNAL. Quotations for day and up to hour of going to press were as follows:

SALEM PRODUCE MARKET.

FRUIT.

Apples—30c to 50c. a bushel.

BUTCHER STOCK.

Veals—dressed 5 cts.
Hogs—dressed 5.
Live cattle—2½ to 3.
Sheep—alive $1.50@$2.

MILL PRICES.

Salem Milling Co. quotes: Flour in wholesale lots $2.60. Retail $3.00. Bran $14 bulk, $15 sacked. Shorts $15@16. Chop feed $16 and $17.

WHEAT.

39 cents per bushel.

HAY AND GRAIN.

Oats—new 25@30c.
Hay—Baled, new $8 to $10; old $10 to 12. Wild in bulk, $6 to $8.

FARM PRODUCTS.

Wool—Best, 10c.
Hops—Small sale, 17 to 18c.
Eggs—Cash, 15.
Butter—Best dairy, 25@30; fancy creamery 20@25.
Cheese—12 to 15 cts.
Farm smoked meats—Bacon 10; hams, 12; shoulders, 8.
Potatoes—25@30c.
Onions—2 cents.
Carrots, $6.00 per ton.
Beeswax—34c. Caraway seed, 18c. Anise seed, 26c. Ginseng, $1.40.

LIVE POULTRY.

Poultry—Hens,5@6c; roosters, 4@5c; ducks, 8; turkeys, slow sale, choice, 10c; geese 6 to 7c. Market overstocked.

PORTLAND QUOTATIONS.

Grain, Feed, etc.

Flour—Standard, $2.75; Walla Walla, $3.00; graham, $2.40; superfine, $2.25 per barrel.
Oats—New white,34c per bu.;grey,32c; rolled, in bags, $6.25@6.50; barrels, $6.75@7.00; cases, $3.75.
Hay—Best, $10@12 per ton.
Wool—valley, 10@11c.
Millstuffs—Bran, $16.00; shorts, $16; ground barley, $18; chop feed, $15 per ton; whole feed, barley, 70 cts. per cental; middling, $23@28 per ton; chicken wheat, 65@1.15 per cental.
Hops—New 10 to 16.
Hides—green, salted, 60 lbs. 3½c, under 60 lbs., 2@3c; sheep pelts, 10@60c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Oregon fancy creamery,27½@30c; fancy dairy, 22½@25c; fair to good, 15@17½c; common, 11to 12c per lb.
Cheese — Oregon, 10@13; Young American, 12@15cper pound; California 14c.; Swiss imp., 30@32; Dom., 16@18.
Eggs—Oregon, 12½@14c per dozen. Eastern 12½@14
Poultry—Nominal; chickens, mixed $3 00@3.50 per dozen; ducks,$4.50@5.00 geese, $8. turkeys, live, 10c; dressed 12c
Beef—Topsteers,2½@3cper pound; fair togood steers, 2@2½c; No 1 cows, 2c; fair cows, 1½c; dressed beef, $4 00@5 50 per
Mutton—Best sheep, $2.50; choice ewes, $2.25.
Hogs—Choice, heavy, $4 00@4 25; medium, $4 00@4 50; light and feeders, $3 90@4 00; dressed, $6 50@7.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

Wool: Oregon Eastern choice, 10@12c; do inferior, 7@9c; do valley, 12@15c.
Hops—15 to 18c.
Potatoes—Early Rose, 40@50. Burbanks, 30@40c.
Oats—Milling, $1.15@1. 22½

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, actnig directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, therby destroying the foundation of the diseae, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F.J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
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Hood's Cures

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Saved His Life

"I have been suffering from hip disease for eight years, having three running sores on my hip. I began to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and it has given me a perfect cure. I feel confident that it saved my life." OLLIE L. ARCHER, 139 Dudley Street, Dayton, Ohio.

Hood's Pills assist digestion and cure headache. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

SELECTIONS

HOPE DEFERRED.

But He Doesn't Propose to Be Put Off That Way if the Law Will Help Him.

Serious consequences are threatened as a result of a practical joke played on William Hope, an impressionable youth of Weston. On New Year's eve Hope accompanied two young ladies home from church and on the way proposed marriage to one of them, Miss Nora Corcoran.

Miss Corcoran, considering the opportunity for a joke irresistible, slyly winked at her friend and professed to be quite willing to accept the proposal. But she called attention to a very serious difficulty arising from the fact that she is a Catholic and her lover a Protestant. Under these conditions, she said, they could not very well marry unless he espoused her faith. This Hope very gladly promised to do.

To have a lark Miss Corcoran permitted him to go into the house and sent for several of her friends to witness the sport. Among the number was ex-Burgess James H. O'Reilly, who offered to take the part of father confessor. Taking the young man into an adjoining room, a confession was got from him of all his past sins, some of which were of a very startling nature. He was then baptized with water and anointed with vaseline and declared ready for the ordeal.

Hope then went into the kitchen, where Miss Corcoran's father sat calmly smoking a pipe, and getting down on his knees gained the old gentleman's consent to make his daughter his wife. The ceremony was performed and was followed by a wedding march and a feast. The couple were wished all kinds of happiness. At last it came time for the guests to depart, and they invited the young man from Weston to go with them. Right here the affair assumed a serious aspect, as Hope insisted on remaining behind. After considerable hard work he was finally persuaded to leave, but not until the bride had promised to go with him on a wedding tour the following day.

Now the affair has a still more serious look, as it is alleged the marriage in the eye of the law is legal. Friends of the bride will seek legal advice, as it is reported the bridegroom and his friends will insist on his rights. Ex-Burgess O'Reilly, who performed the ceremony, is on nettles, as he fears arrest for his part in the affair. Miss Corcoran is prostrated at the turn affairs have taken and declares she will not live with Hope.—Norwalk (Conn.) Letter in Boston Herald.

A Sensitive Barometer.

A description appears in The Rivista Scientifica Industriale of a new barometer of high sensibility and of special service in coal mines. The apparatus consists of a vertical tube 20 meters in interior diameter and about 1 meter in length, the bottom of which is curved in the ordinary manner, the opening at the top, however, being furnished with a steel peg screwed in an iron collar attached to the tube. A long capillary tube 1 meter in diameter is fixed at right angles on the large tube a little above the curved part and terminating in an open receptacle.

The quantity of mercury is regulated so that the meniscus of mercury presents itself in the middle of the capillary tube. The slightest difference of atmospheric pressure will cause the mercury to rise and act on the capillary column, and a fall of pressure is indicated by the inverse movement of the column. In this way the increase or decrease of the mercury in the large tube is augmented according to the section of the tubes, and in this case as 400 is to 1, so that a variation of 1,400 of a millimeter can thus be noted. If the variation in pressure becomes great enough to cause the meniscus to leave the capillary tube, that may be remedied by screwing or unscrewing the upper peg.

Polite, but Determined.

"Gentlemen, please hold up your hands and oblige me by getting out of the buggy and permitting me to search your persons," was the request made by three masked men to Mr. L. D. Vandoran and his son William the other night about 7:30 o'clock as they were riding home to supper.

Mr. Vandoran is a very obliging man, and he proceeded to get out and be searched after first being covered by three shotguns. The men secured his pocketbook containing $236 and then said:

"Please get into the buggy and oblige us by moving on."

They disappeared in the woods by the roadside.—Elkhart (Ind.) Dispatch.

Life In the Dead Sea.

It has come to be a scientific axiom that the waters of the Dead sea are absolutely destitute of any living vegetable or animal organism. A French investigator, M. Lortet, has now found that even this supposed great truth is wrong. He finds innumerable numbers of species of micro-organisms, and they are found to be of a very malevolent character. Animals inoculated die in a few days from the blood poisoning brought on through the agency of these minute bodies. The river Jordan, which is so popular with pilgrims for bathing, is said to be full of these micro-organisms to such an extent as to be absolutely unfit for bathing and for drinking water almost perilous.—Meehan's Monthly.

Dangerous Confidences.

Sir George Lewis, the famous London lawyer, has not kept a diary for over 20 years. It has been said that he knows enough to hang half a dozen of the most popular men in the city. He said the other day, "When I found that my business was becoming so confidential, I determined that I would never chronicle another thing, so when I die the confidence of London society dies with me."—London Letter.

A Spirit Bell.

"There is a spirit bell in Arizona that is almost universally believed in," said W. H. Johnson of Tombstone. "It is about 40 or 50 miles from Tucson, at a convent which was formerly a monastery. It is one of the oldest cathedrals and convents in the United States, having been built long before Arizona was a part of this country. The story goes that there were originally seven silver bells, but one night some sacrilegious person stole one of them.

"At midnight these chimes are rung, and the seven bells can be distinctly heard. One of them, however, is separate from the others, and when they are silent it keeps up its musical tones as it passes down from the tower and through the cathedral. Upon some holy days a spirit monk can be seen carrying the bell away from the tower, but at other times no one can be seen. The chimes are rung at other hours, but there are but six bells, and an inspection of the tower discloses but six. The convent is visited by almost every tourist who comes to Arizona, but none of them has ever solved the mystery of the spirit bell."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Forced Draft.

Our cruisers doubtless have as high a rate of speed as those of Great Britain. There is no reason to suppose that the result of the speed trials as given are not exact. Yet only a novice will have the idea that they will represent the normal speed on the high seas. Contractors take care that nothing is omitted to make the speed all that is possible, with bottoms perfectly clean, picked coal and the employment of the most expert firemen, with forced draft. It is well known that considerable repairs are frequent after speed trials, from taxing the machinery and boilers to their utmost, and perhaps injuries result that do not come to light for some time.

A forced draft is so destructive to boilers when inexperienced firemen are employed that only a few hours' steaming may seriously impair them. Captain Evans stated that when in command of the Baltimore in the Behring sea he ordered a forced draft in order to overtake a vessel before dark. As a result the boilers had 500 leaky tubes.—North American Review.

A Gorgeous Bedstead.

One of the most gorgeous affairs in the shape of a bedstead has recently been made for a Philadelphia millionaire. It is about two feet above the floor, and the headboard is not more than a foot higher than the footrest. No woodwork is visible. Glowing plush of finest quality covers a soft, yielding cushion, secured in place where in other beds is polished mahogany or walnut. Instead of the spread for the made up bed a sumptuous square of plush is used. The spread hangs over the sides, a valance that reaches the floor finishing the sumptuous effect. The square is elaborately embroidered in festoons and bowknots of cream white satin, outlined with gold cord. The valance is bordered with deep fringe and is embroidered in the spread pattern. The canopy is of plush, lined with cream satin and embroidered to match the spread.—Good Housekeeping.

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CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

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TILMON FORD, Attorney at law, Salem, Oregon. Office up stairs in Patton block.

H. J. BIGGER, Attorney at law, Salem, Oregon. Office over Bush's bank

J. J. SHAW, M. W. HUNT. SHAW & HUNT, Attorneys at law. Office over Capital National bank, Salem, Oregon.

JOHN A. CARSON, Attorney at law, rooms 3 and 4, Bush bank building, Salem, Or.

B. F. BONHAM. W. H. HOLMES.
BONHAM & HOLMES, Attorneys at law. Office in Bush block, between State and Court, on Commercial street.

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SONS OF VETERANS.—Sumpter Camp No. 8, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A. meets Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock at the I. O. G. T. hall. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend. DR. S. C. BROWNE, Capt.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Trustees of the State Institute for the Blind at Salem, Oregon, until March 6th, at noon, 1894, for the erection and completion of a new building for said institution.

All such sealed proposals must be filed with the Secretary of the Board not later than the day and date above mentioned.

The building is to be of wood and erected in compliance with the plans and specifications made therefor by Messrs. Ellicott and Lazarus Architects, Portland, Oregon.

All builders and contractors desiring to bid for the above mentioned building, will find the plans and specifications at the office of Ellicott and Lazarus, Portland, and at the office of Mr. E. S. Bollinger, superintendent of the Institute for the Blind, Salem.

Bids must be strictly in accordance with the plans and specifications and each bid must be accompanied by a sufficient guarantee satisfactory to the Board of Trustees that if the contract be awarded to such bidder, he will, upon its being so awarded, enter into a written contract therefor with good and sufficient sureties for its faithful performance. Said bids must include lighting and heating of the new building.

Builders and contractors desiring additional information, will call upon or address Mr. E. S. Bollinger, Sup't Institute for the Blind, Salem, Oregon.

The Board of Trustees reserves the right to reject any and all bids submitted in accordance with this notice.

SYLVESTER PENNOYER, Governor,
GEO. W. McBRIDE, Sec'y of State,
E. B. McELROY, Sup't Pub. Inst'n,
Board of Trustees State Institute for the Blind. 2 7 10t

W. A. CUSICK, President. J. H. ALBERT, Cashier.

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Latest Patents! Best Improvements!

Will cure without medicine all Weakness resulting from over-taxation of brain nerve forces; excesses or indiscretion, as nervous debility, sleeplessness, languor, rheumatism, kidney, liver and bladder complaints, lame back, lumbago, sciatica, all female complaints, general ill health, etc. This electric Belt contains Wonderful Improvements over all others. Current is instantly felt by wearer or we forfeit $5,000.00, and will cure all of the above diseases or no pay. Thousands have been cured by this marvelous invention after all other remedies failed, and we give hundreds of testimonials in this and every other state.

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Steinway, Knabe, Webber, Emerson and other pianos.

Storey & Clark and Earheff organs.

All first class makes of sewing machines.

Smaller makes of musical instruments and supplies.

Genuine needles, oil and new parts for all makes of machines.

Sewing machines and organs repaired and cleaned.

Two doors north of postoffice, Salem, Oregon.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE new building of the Oregon School for Deaf Mutes will be received by the Board of Trustees until Tuesday, March 1, 1894.

Said plans must include lighting and heating of the new building.

Architects desiring additional information will call upon or address Mr. Benj. Irving, Superintendent, Oregon School for Deaf Mutes, Salem, Oregon.

The Board of Trustees reserves the right to reject any and all plans and specifications submitted in accordance with this notice.

The entire cost of the building, etc., above mentioned, not to exceed the sum of $16,000.

All plans and specifications should be filed with the Secretary of the Board.

E. B. McELROY,
Secretary Board of Trustees.
Salem, Oregon, January 27, 1894.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I will hold the regular Marion County Teachers' Examination for the first quarter of 1894, at the State House, Salem, Oregon, commencing at 1 o'clock Wednesday, Feb. 14th.

Applicants for State papers will be examined at the same time and place.

J. S. GRAHAM,
1-30 d1w w2t School Sup't, Marion County.

FROEBEL SCHOOLS—4th Year.

SALEM KINDERGARTEN.

Infant, Connecting and Primary classes every week day from 9 a. m. to 12 m. except Saturday.

MISS O. BALLOU, - - Principal.

TRAINING CLASSES

for teachers' daily practice work from 9 a. m. to 12 m. in Kindergarten. On Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 2 to 4 p. m. Classes meet for study of Froebel system. Mrs. P. S. Knight, Principal.

MOTHER'S CLASS.

Meets Friday from 2 to 4 p. m. with training class, conducted by Mrs. Knight and Miss Ballou. For terms or information apply at Kindergarten rooms, corner Court and Liberty streets.

WANTED AGENTS

—to sell—

BROWN'S NEW FOUNTAIN WASHER.

Best Steam Washer known. Sample Washer with full instructions sent to Agent, express charges prepaid on receipt of $3.50. Address J. B. Brown, Box 288, Salem, Or.
1-30-tf

COW FOR SALE.

Extra choice cow for sale, just fresh. James S. Bridgford, North Salem 2 7 1w

A LADY'S TOILET

Is not complete without an ideal

COMPLEXION POWDER.

POZZONI'S

Combines every element of beauty and purity. It is beautifying, soothing, healing, healthful, and harmless, and when rightly used is invisible. A most delicate and desirable protection to the face in this climate.

Insist upon having the genuine.

IT IS FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.